

MORSE SAILING THIS WAY NOW

CAUGHT THE ETRURIA AS SOON AS HE LEFT THE CAMPANIA.

"A Curious Trip to Take," Says the U. S. District Attorney—Two Grand Jurors Looking Into the Ex-Banker's Transactions—Judge O'Brien's Notes Figure.

Charles W. Morse is on his way back to this country. He sailed from Liverpool on the Etruria yesterday afternoon, shortly after he had landed there. If the Etruria has good weather she will be here a week from to-day.

According to despatches from the other side, Mr. Morse was one of the first passengers to leave the Campania at Liverpool. As he came down the gangplank several cablegrams were handed to him. He stopped to read them, and immediately made inquiries about the first return boat. He was told that the Etruria was about to sail and in a few minutes he had made arrangements for his passage back. Mr. Morse told the newspaper men that he had decided to return in response to urgent cablegrams that he had received.

"I have nothing to say about what has happened in New York," said he. "It was my intention to go to the Continent and look after certain business matters which demand my attention. The urgency of the messages, however, has caused me to reverse my plans, and it is now my intention to get home as quickly as possible."

When United States District Attorney Stimson was told yesterday that Morse had sailed right in and turned around and sailed right out again he said:

"I am not surprised that Mr. Morse is returning by the next steamship. It was a curious trip for him to take."

"Was the Government instrumental in bringing about his return?" Mr. Stimson was asked.

"Not directly, but I suppose Mr. Boardman's cable message had much to do with it."

Mr. Stimson added that when a man is being investigated and indicted by the State or Federal authorities it is possible he considered it unfair to have a false atmosphere created. It was true that Morse had offered to appear before him whenever he was wanted. That was back in December.

"But," added the District Attorney, "he said nothing about going away."

One of the Morse transactions which the United States District Attorney is investigating is the discounting by Morse of two notes amounting to \$200,000 which were given by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. These notes were in payment of 997 shares of stock in the National Bank of North America. The understanding between Morse and Judge O'Brien was that the notes should not be discounted for a certain period. Before the period was up Morse, it is said, signed "Morgan J. O'Brien, per C. W. Morse" across the back of each note and had them discounted at a national bank in his chain.

What the form of the notes was could not be learned definitely yesterday, but it is understood that they were drawn payable to Judge O'Brien himself. With Judge O'Brien's signature on the backs they would become negotiable.

Judge O'Brien was called upon to take up the notes when they became due, and he and his law partners, Albert H. Boardman and Frank H. Platt, did so. Judge O'Brien is not disposed to make any charges against Morse in the transaction, but it is understood that the District Attorney wants to know if there was anything irregular on Morse's part in the discounting of the notes. Judge O'Brien has already been a witness before the Federal Grand Jury.

Morse has bought back the 997 shares of bank stock, but this was in keeping with an agreement entered into at the time of the sale that he would redeem the stocks at any time within two years provided the purchaser was dissatisfied. He has given his note for the amount and put the bank stock and other securities up as collateral, but Judge O'Brien and his law partners are out of the picture.

The hunt after Morse assets to satisfy the National Bank of America's \$243,000 claim continued yesterday with little success. The National Bank of Commerce sent in word that it is holding for collection for account of the Worcester Trust Company a Morse note for \$50,000 which matured on November 1, 1907, to the note as collateral are one hundred shares of stock of the National Bank of North America and twenty-five shares of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The value of the stocks is problematical, but they are away below the face of the loan. In fact, about the only bright thing that the receiver and his counsel have struck is the \$105 in cash which Morse had as a balance at his broker's office.

It was learned yesterday that the purpose of the wholesale attachments is quite as much to disclose just exactly what Mr. Morse has as it is to cover the National Bank of North America's claim. It was reported yesterday that the receiver of the National Bank of North America had acted in this matter under instructions from Washington, where, it was added, there is a feeling that the real facts of Morse's standing ought to be disclosed. It is not improbable that the Clearing House bankers who have conducted the elimination process thus far will welcome also the definite returns which will come in in response to the attachments.

The Sheriff's office finished with the list of attachments yesterday. Altogether ninety-one banks and trust companies have been served. If Receiver Hanna thinks of any more before Monday he will have papers issued for them also. He intends to pull every bank and trust company in the city into the net before he finishes.

District Attorney Jerome's office will continue on Monday the investigation into some Morse transactions in connection with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. Mr. Morse had appeared as a witness before the special Grand Jury at the Criminal Courts Building before he sailed, and it is understood that he was told that his presence would be desired again.

Albert B. Boardman, Mr. Morse's counsel, refused yesterday to give out a message which he had received from Morse. William Rand, Mr. Jerome's former first assistant,

was in conference with Mr. Boardman. Mr. Rand denied that he had been retained for Mr. Morse.

Among the Morse transactions that have been leaking out since the departure of the Hudson River Navigation Company. President Engle of that company said yesterday that Morse had been authorized by the company to take \$200,000 and buy the railroad now owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company. He did this and later he was authorized to sell the road. He got \$200,000 for it, but didn't turn the money over to the company. According to President Engle he loaned \$700,000 of it to the Metropolitan Steamship Company and \$100,000 to the Consolidated Steamship Company. When the directors of the Hudson Navigation Company came to investigate they found that all they had to show for the \$800,000 was the unsecured notes of the two companies. The directors insisted on getting bonds of the companies, and they finally succeeded.

But last November, when it came time to pay the regular 2½ per cent. dividend and there was no money, Morse suggested that they pay in bonds of the Metropolitan company, one \$1,000 bond for every 400 shares of stock. This was done, and stockholders in the Hudson company are wondering now if they have ratified the loans by accepting the bonds in payment of dividends.

Charles M. Schwab, who sailed yesterday for Europe aboard the Cunarder Lusitania, taking an imperial suite on the port side, expressed confidence in the honesty of Charles W. Morse. Mr. Schwab declared that he believed Morse would make good to his creditors if they gave him time. He simply had got in too deep and was not a crook. "It is true," said Mr. Schwab, "that I bought a lot of ice stock when the price was high and that I have it yet and that the price is low. He owes me a lot of money, but I am not worrying, as I believe he will pay it all back."

CANNON WANTS AN EARLY DATE.
So as to Be Forthwith With His Presidential Delegates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Congressman W. B. McKinley, Speaker Cannon's campaign manager, arrived in the city to-day to tell Chairman Roy O. West of the State convention that Speaker Cannon wants an early State convention, so that his name may get before the people early with the prestige of having fifty-four instructed delegates from Illinois behind it.

"March 26 has been selected as being about the best time for holding the gathering," said Congressman McKinley. "With regard to the convention the situation is just this. The State leaders will be satisfied with anything we want and we will be satisfied with anything they want."

"The State convention itself will be the nature of a love feast. There is no question of a fight being made by Taft in Illinois. The Secretary of War is a high-minded man and meant exactly what he said about favorite son States in his recent letter. In fact, I know that he even said that was given out originally, but some of his friends who were better politicians than he was cut some of it."

Congressman McKinley said the general situation was favorable to Speaker Cannon's candidacy. He declared he was assured that Secretary Taft did not have enough votes to nominate him.

"There is a good feeling between all the candidates, but naturally it is the field against Taft," he declared.

A RAFFLE FOR A BABY.

Theatre Manager in Ohio Has One to Be Given as a Prize.

WASHINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Recourse to the courts to prevent the raffling of a baby next Friday night in a vaudeville theatre here was threatened to-day by trustees of the Fayette County Children's Home against the manager of the theatre. The latter declares he sought legal advice before issuing tickets to each patron of the house beginning with last Monday, and he is bound to proceed with the raffle.

Alfred Gardner, the manager, to-day said the baby the holder of the winning number will get on Friday night is white, but beyond that he will give no details. "Another baby has been offered to us for disposition in the same way," he said. "Its guardians are anxious to find a good home for it and we shall conduct a raffle later for this baby. I never heard of this scheme before, but it is not unlawful. Of course we reserve the right to compel the winner to prove ability to give the baby a good home."

"I see no harm in finding a good home for any number of children in this way."

FRANK W. GOULD A SUICIDE.

Western Iron Works Man Had Lost His Personal Fortune by Bad Investments.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 8.—Frank W. Gould, president of the Union Mail-Box Iron Company and chairman of the board of trustees of the Western Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Watertown, committed suicide in his bedroom to-day by shooting himself through the heart.

Financial difficulties having nothing to do with the iron works or with the hospital had fully absorbed Mr. Gould's private fortune. One of his unfortunate deals had to do with the Illinois Straw Products Company at Rock Falls, Ill., and with money of an estate invested therein. The funds in this matter were restored when attention was called to the fact that the law does not permit investment of estate funds in such a way.

It is believed that Mr. Gould's mind was temporarily affected by his misfortunes. He was a son of John M. Gould, a veteran mill owner, and was 55 years of age.

FORAKER TICKET GOES IN.

Ohio Election Board Orders It Printed on the Official Ballot.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Late to-night the election board ordered the printing of ballots for Tuesday's primaries with the names of the Foraker State, county and Congressional delegate candidates, which were filed at that moment by the pro-Foraker committee ousted early in the week.

The order assures the ousting of the Taft committee and further political confusion in Ohio.

Neighboring Zero Again.

The mercury was making for zero again last night and had got down to 5 degrees at last reports. A fresh northerly wind blowing twenty-four miles an hour helped make the cold felt. There is no prospect of moderation before Monday.

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, 1897-1907.
Large new steamer, thoroughly comfortable, water-proof, broad promenade decks, dining saloon, etc. All tickets include meals and berth. Delightful trip. Savannah Line. Office 37 Broadway. Telephone 350 Spring-Ad.

STRONG ANTI-TAFT ALLIANCE

WILL FIGHT FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS IN MANY STATES.

Troubled Over the Damage to Taft's Cause by the Alleged Use of Patronage to Aid His Candidacy, the President Will Publish a Letter Denying the Charge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—President Roosevelt and the Administration leaders who are joined with the President in the effort to bring about the nomination of William H. Taft by the Chicago convention now realize that the supporters of other candidates have not been idle and that the coming battle will be fought hard and to a finish. The Taft advocates within the Administration circle are somewhat astonished over the strength shown by their opponents. As much as admitted to-day and the word went out from quarters near to the White House that there was plenty of evidence that a combination had been effected among the advocates of Cannon, Knox, Fairbanks and others to prevent Taft from getting the nomination.

It was said in these same quarters that Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts was the leader of the anti-Taft forces. Without regard to whether Mr. Crane is or is not the chief mover in the growing opposition to the effort of President Roosevelt to name his own successor, the fact is recognized on all sides that some master politician has effected a powerful working coalition of the Republican leaders who are committed to the candidacy of other candidates than Taft. This was shown in the Florida State convention and it is now an open secret that the work of the allied forces will be apparent in every Republican State convention in which Federal officeholders will take a prominent part with the object of obtaining an endorsement for the Secretary of War.

Following the disclosure of the strenuous participation of Federal employees in the Florida convention and the news of Frank H. Hitchcock's temporary transfer from the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General to the Taft campaign management, there has been a revival of the criticisms of the President for his alleged use of Federal officeholders to help the Taft cause. The close friends of the President in the House of Representatives are now being asked to need to put their ears to the ground to hear the rumblings of discontent, and they were quick to make Mr. Roosevelt acquainted with the danger which a continuance of this kind of talk would work to the Taft candidacy.

Mr. Roosevelt, generally recognized as one of the greatest politicians in the country, was not slow to make up his mind as to the course to pursue to offset the threatened damage. Early next week he will make public the text of a letter written by him to William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, denying the charges that Federal officeholders had been used to get support for the Secretary of War. Mr. Foulke, who is an ardent civil service reformer, had been reading allegations in an Indianapolis newspaper said to be controlled by Vice-President Fairbanks in regard to the improper use of Federal patronage and the services of Federal officeholders in Mr. Taft's behalf and made a trip to Washington to investigate. He saw President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Postmaster-General Meyer and others connected with the Administration, and on his return home challenged the Indianapolis newspaper to name a single instance of a Federal officer instructed to work for Mr. Taft's nomination.

It is safe to predict that the President's denial of the charges will not serve to stop the assertions that many of his appointees are actively engaged in the effort to bring about the selection of Mr. Taft as the Republican standard bearer. The action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Postmasters in Ohio and a pension agent in New Hampshire on the ground that they were nominated at the instance of Taft boomerang against the wishes of the Senators from their States indicates that the Senate is inclined to put faith in the reports of Administration activity in behalf of the President's candidate. This feeling is growing in Congress and it is believed that the President's letter to Mr. Foulke will not be sufficient to sidetrack the intention of some Congressmen to introduce resolutions calling for more specific information or for the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of the charges.

From all accounts Frank H. Hitchcock was an unwilling convert to the Taft cause and will surrender the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General very reluctantly. It is said that Mr. Hitchcock consented to become one of Mr. Taft's managers only from a sense of duty and loyalty to President Roosevelt. Already predictions are being made that the choice of Mr. Hitchcock as a director of the Taft campaign will result in friction between himself and Arthur I. Vorys of Columbus, Ohio, the other Taft manager. Mr. Vorys gave out a statement last night that he had invited Mr. Hitchcock to help along the candidacy of the Secretary of War, but there is a suspicion that Mr. Vorys, who had regarded Mr. Hitchcock as one of the leaders in the alleged movement to bring about Secretary Cortelyou's nomination, did not extend the invitation until he had been urged to do so by somebody "higher up." To back up Mr. Vorys's statement from Columbus the following was authorized to-day:

"It was learned from one near to Secretary Taft that Mr. Vorys of Ohio, who has up to this time managed the Secretary's campaign, found that he could not cover all the ground that was necessary, and he therefore solicited the assistance of Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Vorys will retain the main headquarters at Columbus and will divide the work with Mr. Hitchcock, who will establish headquarters somewhere in the East."

Mr. Hitchcock will make his headquarters in Washington or New York; perhaps have offices in both cities. He was wanted especially on account of his wide acquaintance among postmasters. His work will be in the East and the South. The understanding that Mr. Hitchcock will return to the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General when he is through with his political work will insure him a cordial greeting by postmasters with whom he will be brought into contact as a Taft manager. It was said to-day that if Mr. Taft gets the Republican nomination Mr. Hitchcock will become chairman of the Republican national committee.

ARREST EX-NOVICE AS MAD.

Drugan Sued His Cousin, Mrs. Dunphy, for \$100,000 Damages.

Frank Drugan, who in December last found a lawyer that would and did bring suit for him for \$100,000 damages against his cousin, Mrs. Dunphy, of Park Hill, Yonkers, alleging that she was responsible for his dismissal in disgrace from the Jesuit order in which he was a novice, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Imperial on a warrant charging that he is insane. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Corrigan two weeks ago upon application made by Mrs. Dunphy's counsel, Judge J. H. Beall of Yonkers.

Judge Beall said yesterday that since bringing the suit Drugan had often written to his cousin asking her to meet him. On advice of her counsel Mrs. Dunphy made an appointment with Drugan at the Hotel Imperial. Judge Beall accompanied by two detectives was waiting at the hotel and Drugan was arrested when he came in. He took his arrest coolly, remarking: "I thought I was to meet Mrs. Dunphy here. He will be arraigned to-day before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs police court."

Drugan is the son of a Baltimore commission merchant. Ten years ago he entered the Jesuit novitiate in Frederick, Md., and after studying for five years became a teacher in the Jesuit collegiate schools. He taught at one time in the St. Francis Xavier College in New York. In his suit against his cousin he declared that his cousin entered his room in the Ansonia apartment hotel on December 1, 1906, while he was lying ill and that his dismissal from the Jesuit order and loss of reputation had followed.

When Drugan brought his suit Mrs. Dunphy's father secured a warrant charging him with persistently annoying Mrs. Dunphy, but it was never served, because Drugan was not found at that time.

LIEUT. BROOKS OUT OF THE NAVY.

Having Just Been Married, When Ordered to Sea Duty He Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The resignation of Lieut. Leroy Brooks, Jr., U. S. N., has been accepted. Lieut. Brooks was recruiting officers at Cincinnati last December when orders were sent to him to proceed to duty on the cruiser West Virginia on the Pacific coast. Lieut. Brooks had just been married and rather than go to sea he sent his resignation to the Department.

Secretary Metcalf refused to accept the resignation and Lieut. Brooks was ordered to obey his instructions to report to the cruiser West Virginia on the Pacific coast. He obeyed the order, but did not withdraw his letter of resignation, which was accepted to-day. He is a native of Ohio, entered the service in September, 1898, and formerly served on the battleship Rhode Island.

Secretary Metcalf also accepted the resignation of Lieut. Andrew A. Peterson, now on duty on board the newly commissioned battleship Mississippi. He is a native of New York and entered the service in September, 1898. He formerly served on the battleship Rhode Island.

MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

She Asks \$50,000 to Demand of Turkey the Return of \$60,000 Paid to Her Captors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who in 1901 was captured by Bulgarian brigands and held for a ransom, had a conference with Secretary of State Root to-day to urge him to make a demand on the Turkish Government for the return of the \$60,000 ransom paid by her captors to her release. Mr. Root promised to go over the record of the case.

Miss Stone was captured in September, 1901, by Bulgarian brigands near the town of Djumhala, on the Turkish border. The United States Government made a demand on the Sultan of Turkey for her release. The Sultan replied that Miss Stone was captured by Bulgarian brigands over whom he had no control, and he was unable to compel them to surrender her to the American authorities. Friends of Miss Stone and the American public raised the sum of \$60,000, which was paid to the brigands for her release on March 1, 1902. Miss Stone believes that the Turkish Government has repaid her duty on the ransom money and that it is practically impossible to put prohibition into effect in any large community. The best means therefore to promote temperance is to limit the number of saloons by high license.

"I would be in favor of inflicting severe punishment on the proprietors of saloons who violated the law, in the first instance, and if the second violation I would withdraw the license altogether."

"In the country places I would suggest local option as an excellent means for the repression of intemperance, if, in the judgment of the majority of the voters, the sale of liquor should not be entirely eliminated."

"Laws like prohibition that are certain to be violated have best not be made, for innocent violation draws down on them disrespect."

UTAH BANK ROBBERED.

About \$50,000 of Its Reserve Taken From a Vault—No Clue to Thief.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 8.—Detectives have been working for a month past to find between \$40,000 and \$50,000 stolen from the Utah National Bank of this city. The loss was discovered on January 10, when the cashier had reason to open an inner chest in the vault where the reserve is kept. A count of the money disclosed the robbery. On January 3 the chest was opened and there was no indication that the reserve had been disturbed, although no count was made then. The last time previous that a count of the money was made was in the summer of 1907.

There is no clue to the robber, but only four employees knew the combination. W. B. McCormick, president of the bank, said to-day that the loss had been made good. "We hope to locate the man responsible for the loss," he added, "but whether we do or not will not affect the bank in any way."

F. Augustus Heinze was a director in the bank up to the last election.

POLAND WATER.

Leads all in Reputation and Purity. Known and drunk by all nations throughout the world. S. J. Robinson, Manager, New York Depot and Office, 120 Broadway—Ad.

CORTELYOU STICKS TO HIS JOB

DECLINES ALL OFFERS TO HEAD BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Means to See the Roosevelt Administration Out Where He Is—Was at His New Office in the Custom House Yesterday, But Purely on Custom House Business.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, occupied yesterday for the first time offices that have been fitted up for him in the Custom House. It was also the first time he had been in the new building. Custom House business was the sole object of his trip to this city, and he did not visit the Sub-Treasury or transact any business in relation to the banking or monetary situation.

With Collector Fowler and Appraiser Wannamaker the Secretary discussed those methods for simplifying the business operations of the Custom House and the appraiser's department which he first suggested last fall. The general object of the plan is to do away with much of the red tape that has been wound around the business between the Government and importers and facilitate the transaction of business. Collector Fowler has already put into effect many improved business methods and a similar system is to be followed in the appraiser's department.

The Secretary has refused all offers to engage in business either as president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company or as the head of any other financial institution or corporation. The offer to take charge of the Knickerbocker was made by friends of the Secretary who are interested in the rehabilitation of the institution and was, of course, conditioned on the success of the resumption plan. Within the last three months several other offers have been made to the Secretary. His reason for declining all of them was that he intends to remain in the Treasury Department until the end of the Roosevelt administration.

17 BOMBS FOR THE CZAR.

Terrorist Death Sentence in Czarovitch's Bedroom.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 8.—A sensational story comes from St. Petersburg which gives the details of the latest report against the Czar.

A letter containing a terrorist death sentence was found in the bedroom of the Czarovitch. Investigation, according to this yarn, showed that there was a network of electric wires within the palace connected with seventeen bombs at various parts of the building.

These bombs could be fired simultaneously by the pressing of a button.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT AS A CLOWN.

First Annual Circus of the Y. M. C. A. Boys Is Attended by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt attended the "first annual circus" given to-night by the boys of the Y. M. C. A. in their gymnasium to raise funds for completing their running track. Quentin Roosevelt made his first appearance as a clown in a turn that was carried on the programme as "Prof. Quantense and his educated elephant Bolivar." The elephant was worked by two other boys and had on its saddle cloth the emblem of the cartoonists "Q. O. P." Young Quentin drove the elephant around the ring, keeping up a running comment on the qualities of the animal. Then another clown came along and found fault with the elephant because he was too thin.

"What do you feed him on?" he asked Quentin.

"Dates," young Roosevelt replied.

"What kind of dates?"

"Candidates," said the President's son.

This brought down great applause, in which Mr. Roosevelt joined heartily.

The Presidential party came in just before the elephant act and a rousing reception was given them. The boy band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience arose and yelled their hoarse.

Later in the programme Quentin took part in a turn in which larger clowns beat him with bladders and slap sticks, and almost made a football of him.

NEW ARMOR PLATE.

Cement System Invented by Italian Officer Is Light, Cheap and Effective.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, Feb. 8.—Naval Engineer Baratta has patented a new armor plate. A composition of cement is laid about foot thick over a single sheet of steel.

The armor thus made is light and cheap and it is claimed that it has remained unperforated by the projectiles from the heavy naval gun the Italian Admiralty is now experimenting with.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR THE "TIMES."

Holders of Minor Interests Form a Syndicate—Pearson Confident.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It looks as though there would be a great legal struggle for the Times newspaper. A syndicate representing the owners of several minor interests in the paper has been formed with a capital of \$4,200,000.

Mr. Pearson, and his associates assert that their deal has been approved by 75 per cent. of the owners. The question of the lease will be fought out in court.

WALKER HOPES TO GO FREE.

Connecticut Banker, in Jail in Mexico, Has an Idea of Irregular Proceedings.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 8.—A special from Ensenada, Mexico, says William F. Walker, who is accused of embezzling \$565,000 from a New Britain, Conn., bank, hopes to go free by means of the contention that extradition papers from Connecticut did not reach Ensenada until six days after the period stipulated by the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Walker has recovered his health and expects to make a fight for liberty on this ground.

NEW FAST TRAIN.

FLORIDA—AIKEN—AUGUSTA.

Via Southern Ry. Lv. N. Y. 9:25 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room and Sleeping car. Dining car. Service. Lv. N. Y. 9:25 P. M. Pullman Drawing-room and Dining car. Service. N. Y. Office 120 Broadway—Ad.

KING LEOPOLD NOT SANE.

Critical Situation Confronts the Ministry of Belgium.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—There are indications that the Government may soon have to deal with a difficult problem in regard to King Leopold. Its nature may be indicated by the remark made by a member of the Cabinet yesterday in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. He said:

"The King is no longer in a normal condition of mind."

Signs of a mental breakdown of Leopold have been noticeable for several months.

CANFIELDS SOLD.

Gambling House Turned Over to the Ywis Realty Company.

The five story brownstone dwelling at 5 East Forty-fourth street, for many years kept by Richard A. Canfield as a gambling house, was transferred yesterday by Paul Moran to the Ywis Realty Company, for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of \$100,000. The house is next door but one to Delmonico's, which occupies the Fifth avenue corner.

DUCHESSE D'UZES COMING.

To Be at the Wedding of Her Brother, the Duke de Chaulnes.

The Duchesse d'Uzes, who is coming over to attend the wedding of her brother, the Duke de Chaulnes, to Miss Theodora Shonta next Saturday, will arrive on Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, accompanied by several relatives. On account of the serious illness of her son, who is suffering with double pneumonia, the Duke d'Uzes, who had expected to be one of the party, was unable to accompany her. The length of the Duchess's stay in New York will be governed by the condition of her son. If his condition shows decided improvement she will remain in the city for some time.

SUTHERLAND PICTURES SOLD.

\$37,220 Realized by Old Masters From Tremhan Collection.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—At Christie's to-day the Dukes of Sutherland's pictures from his Tremhan Hall collection were sold to the number of eighty-eight for a total of \$37,220.

The highest price was paid for Van Dyck's "Gentleman on Horseback," which brought \$11,075. Andrea del Sarto's "Madonna and Child" fetched \$3,162 and Gerard Dow's portrait by himself brought \$2,225. These were bought by Partridge, the dealer.